

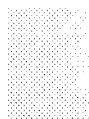
Exhibit A

POLYMER CHEMISTRY

An Introduction

SECOND EDITION

Malcolm P. Stevens
University of Hartford



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To Marcia, Jeff, and Phil

987654321

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Table 13.1. Polyamides developed for commercial use^a

Structure	Generic and/or common name ^b	Type ^c
	Nylon 6 (polycaprolactam)	F, P
	Nylon 7 [poly(7-heptanoamide)]	F, P
	Nylon 8 (polycapryllactam)	F, P
	Nylon 9 [poly(9-nonanoamide)]	F
	Nylon 11 [poly(11-undecanoamide)]	P
	Nylon 12 (polylauryllactam)	P
	Nylon 46 [poly(tetramethylene adipamide)]	F, P
	Nylon 66 [poly(hexamethylene adipamide)]	F, P
	Nylon 69 [poly(hexamethylene azelamide)]	P
	Nylon 610 [poly(hexamethylene sebacamide)]	P
	Nylon 612 [poly(hexamethylene dodecanedioamide)]	P
	Poly(methylene-4,4'-dicyclohexylene dodecanedioamide)	F
	Poly(1,4-cyclohexylenedimethylene suberamide)	F
	Poly(<i>m</i> -phenylene isophthalamide)	F
	Poly(<i>p</i> -phenylene terephthalamide)	F
	Poly(2,4,4-trimethylhexamethylene terephthalamide) ^d	P

^aExcluding copolymers.^bNylons prepared from lactams are named accordingly; others are prepared by polycondensation^cF = fiber, P = plastic.^dThe 2,2,4-trimethyl isomer is also used.